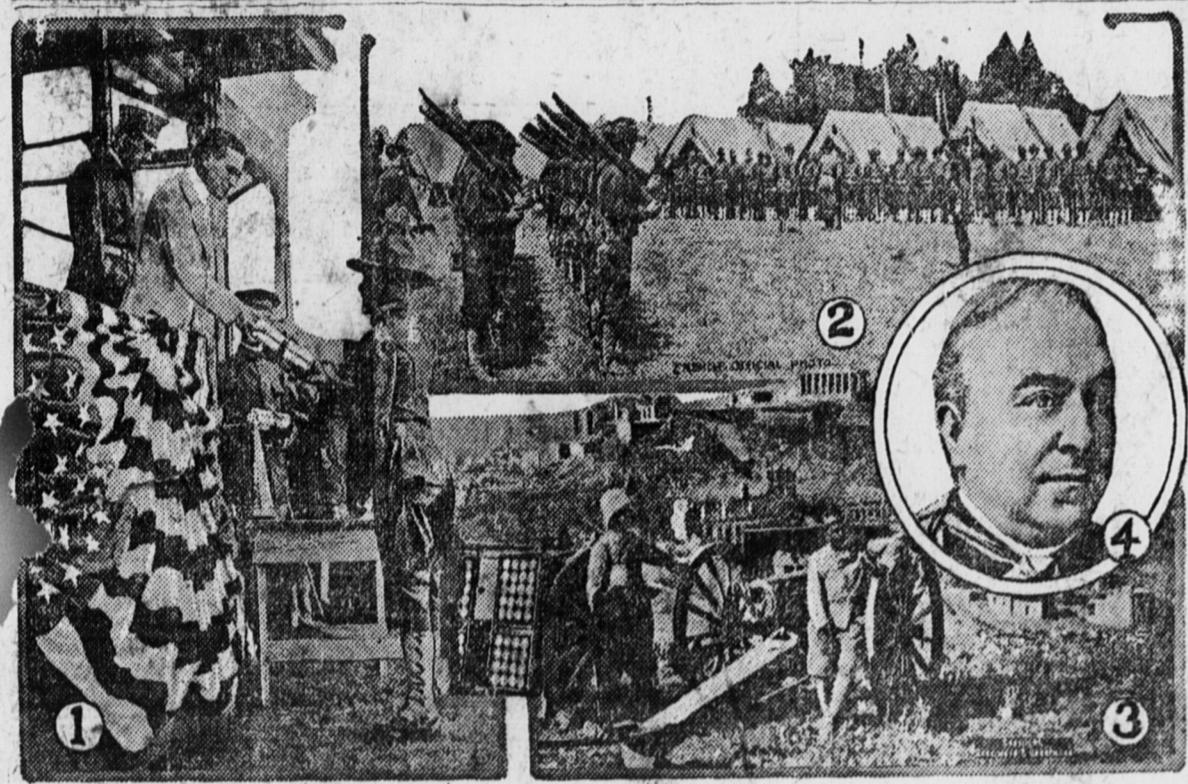


LICKING VALLEY COURIER.

VOLUME 8. NO. 11.

WEST LIBERTY, MORGAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1917.

WHOLE NUMBER 375.



1—Secretary of War Baker giving commissions to 1,800 new officers from the training camp at Fort Myer. 2—American troops undergoing morning inspection in their camp in France. 3—Greek battery guarding the Acropolis at Athens. 4—Cardinal Gasparri, papal secretary, who helped Pope Benedict formulate his peace proposals.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

British and French Give Enemy Another Smashing Blow in West Flanders.

CANADIANS STORM HILL 70

Peace Proposals From the Pope Are Coldly Received by the Allies—Hoover Takes Control of American Wheat—Train- ing Camp Men Get Commissions.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

Another smashing blow at the Germans in Flanders was given last week by the British and French. General Haig's forces after capturing Lens and other important defenses, Lens and in an irresistible charge they quickly captured Hill 70, the eminence that dominates that center of the coal region and the Loos salient and which the allied forces had been aiming at for two years. The men from the Dominion pushed on into Lens itself, but as this is written the Germans are still clinging desperately to the center of the city, though every movement of the troops there is covered by the guns of the British. As usual, the Germans at once began a series of counter-attacks on Hill 70, but these were repulsed in every instance by the Canadians, with severe losses to Prince Ruprecht's forces.

Meanwhile Haig directed another great attack on a nine-mile front east and north of Ypres, with the efficient co-operation of the French on their left. The latter occupied Driegrafchen and shovved their positions forward to the edge of the flooded area, and then forced the crossing of the Steenbeek and took German positions to an extreme depth of 1,000 yards. The British took the village of Langemarck and occupied much territory there and about St. Julian.

Increasing resistance by the Russians and hard fighting by the Roumanians slowed up somewhat the progress of the Teutonic forces through Moldavia toward southern Russia, but the advance of the enemy continued nevertheless. Von Mackensen's most important victory of the week was the capture of Pancev, a big railway junction. Unless there should be another collapse, the further east the Germans go, the harder they will find the going.

Fearing that enemies of the new republic would attempt to liberate the ex-*czar*, the government had Nicholas and his family removed secretly and swiftly from Tsarkoe-Selo and sent them to Tobolsk, a Siberian town that isn't even on a railroad.

Peace Proposals From the Pope.

Pope Benedict last week submitted to the warring nations a definite proposal for peace. In all the capitals it was received with the serious consideration due it because of its impressiveness and its distinguished source, but the general trend of opinion among diplomats was that it would result in nothing. Despite the evident sincerity of the popes' plan, the peace he proposes is too much of a "German peace" to suit Great Britain, France and Italy, and it is not conceivable that President Wilson and the United States would accept it as stated. Germany and her allies doubtless would be only too pleased to end the war on the terms suggested; indeed, the pope's appeal at this time is considered by many to have been inspired by Austria.

Briefly, his holiness would have all conquered territories restored, including Germany's colonies, and the peaceful settlement of the questions of Alsace-Lorraine and Italy's Trentino left to the future; he thinks there must be no reparation for losses sustained, and no continuation of the war by an economic struggle, thereafter; and for the avoidance of future wars he endorses President Wilson's plan of international agreement to reduce armaments, enforce peace and obtain recognition of the national aspirations of the smaller peoples.

Do Not Seem Reasonable.

Unless the utterances of their leaders

do not represent fairly the sentiment of the Americans, the British, the French, and the Italians, those peoples firmly believe the defeat of the central powers is certain and will not be satisfied with the restoration of the "status quo ante," leaving Germany unpenalized for the tremendous losses and suffering she has inflicted. One other thing, which may sound more unimportant than it really is—the British have sworn that justice shall be administered to those individuals who were responsible for the murder of the Lusitania victims. Nurse Cavell, Captain Fryatt, the women and children slaughtered in the air raids on England, and the others in the long list of those non-combatants slain in cold blood by the Teutons. The English are not a revengeful people, but their cry is "lest we forget," and they are not going to forget.

The pope's peace proposals have many good points, but they seem impossible. Not so impossible, however, as the plan presented by Senator La Follette in a resolution submitted to congress that the American government should declare that all the nations should "abstain" and pray for all the nations to do the same in the conflict. This, of course, means that all the belligerents are equally guilty, which is going rather far even for the pro-German La Follette.

Hoover Gets Busy.

Herbert C. Hoover is wasting no time in taking up his duties as food administrator. Most of his plans were made in advance and are now being put into action as rapidly as possible. Some of them are proving very painful to the speculators in foodstuffs, but they are reassuring for the consumer. Among the first things Mr. Hoover did was to form a corporation to take over the control of the country's grain supply. The same day a committee was appointed to negotiate the voluntary regulation of the milling industry. On September 1 the food administration will undertake the purchase of wheat for the government at interim terminals, and at the request of Mr. Hoover the grain exchanges ordered the discontinuance of all future trading in wheat after August 25, in order not to interfere with the government's efforts to stabilize prices.

On Thursday Mr. Hoover announced that all processes in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes must cease at 11 o'clock p.m., September 8.

Guardmen Going to France.

The next American expeditionary force to be sent to France will be the "Rainbow division"—officially the Forty-second—and will include National Guard troops from 25 states and the District of Columbia. The war department plans to assemble these men very soon and ship them across for intensive training.

Some of the troops already overseas were marched through London the other day, in response to the demands of the English, and were greeted with wild enthusiasm. The cabinet adjourned to watch them pass by, and at Buckingham palace they were reviewed by King George and Ambassador Page.

Meanwhile the boys in France are continuing their close training and now and then even getting a shot at the enemy. The safe arrival of the engineer regiment of railway men was announced, giving the lie to another of the many pro-German rumors of disaster.

Thousands of young Americans last week received the commissions they have earned in the officers' reserve training camps and are ready now to help make the national army out of the drafted men in the cantonment camps. The first 200,000 of the latter will be mobilized in a few days, and the work of examining the others will be continued. In the main this great task is proceeding smoothly, though in New York at least one board was accused of corruption.

China at War With Teutons.

China formally declared war on Germany and Austria-Hungary on Tuesday, making 17 nations now actively against the central powers. In return for her action, it is understood, the entente powers will grant a suspension of payment of the Boxer indemnities and will help China in her preparations to make her participation in the war of full value. Duties on Chinese imports are to be raised about 5 per cent. Japan's mission to the United States, headed by Viscount K. Ishii, landed safely in America, and its members

RATES OF HAMLETS ORDERED CHANGED

INSURANCE RATING BOARD OF STATE CALLS HALT ON EXPERIMENT

PROVED TO BE AN INJUSTICE

Upon Investigation 'Twas Discovered That Rates Were Increased To Greater Extent Than Act of 1916 Had Anticipated.

Frankfort.—The State Insurance Rating Board has called a halt on the experiment of doing away with specific rating of small towns with less than 200 population, or five miles from a railroad. It was found that the plan by which local agents applied the rate from a schedule furnished them in these towns was increasing the cost of insurance more than the act of 1916 contemplated.

These hamlets are money losers for fire insurance companies, which make large returns in the big cities and a relatively good remuneration in all towns having fire protection. They have no fire protection and their mercantile establishments, of course, are subject to greater risks than isolated farm property. Their ratio of losses increase the cost of insurance in cities. In addition to this the cost of inspections and rating every time there is a change of any kind in the risk adds to the burden.

The act of 1916 contemplated the adoption of schedules, which would increase the cost of insurance in such places about 10 per cent, and the board consented when the insurance companies desired to cease the specific rating of 111 hamlets and adopt for them a schedule, which the local agents could apply without additional expense to the companies. The latter now desire to extend this system to a number of other small towns, but Chairman Gray, of the Rating Board, said investigation has shown that rates in these 111 hamlets have been increased by 20 per cent, and that the changes are justified.

That Stockholm Conference.

The Socialist conference at Stockholm is causing trouble out of proportion to the probable importance of its deliberations and conclusions. In the different countries the Socialists themselves are split over the advisability of attending it, and the governments of the entente allies and of the United States, recognizing that it is pro-German in its inception, have refused passports to would-be delegates. The English Labor party decided to send representatives, whereupon Arthur Henderson, Labor member of the war cabinet, was accused by Premier Lloyd-George of double dealing and resigned. His place was promptly filled by George Nicol Barnes, minister of pensions, and the crisis was averted.

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LICKING VALLEY COURIER

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H. G. COTTELL, Editor.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.



Justices of the Peace: 1st district, Ed Day; 2nd district, R. L. Motley; 3rd district, E. W. Day; 4th district, J. F. Lipkins; 5th district, V. P. Haney; 6th district, L. C. Templeton; 7th district, W. V. Smith; 8th district, Lewis Morgan.

The fellow who had a vacant lot and didn't cultivate it is now kicking himself every time he has to buy a few wilted vegetables.

Vice-President Marshall want to "send the wind squad in congress to France with the aviators." Wouldn't do. Aviators can't fly in a gale.

The young fellow who was fired for phoning his girl too frequently, now wants to know if he isn't to be credited with "going through fire" for her.

It's worrying us to determine how Europe, when this war is over, is going to play euchre with a deck from which the kings and queens have been eliminated.

The girls at the bathing beaches account for the scantiness of their attire on the ground that they are practicing economy, and Mr. Man hasn't a kick to register.

A bell boy in a New York hotel had his automobile stolen recently. It's time these idle rich quit leaving their baubles around loose to tempt the cupidity of less fortunate folks.

To the mind of the American girl, a grave source of danger lies in the kisses of those French girls. Better get him well in hand before he leaves, Jennie; then you can make him "Pay the Piper" when he returns.

Many people have not always agreed with Mr. Bryan in his views, but every true American will agree with his latest—that the way to end the war is to go through it. "Through" is the word. But put an "o" in it and make it "thorough," too.

If I had all the house flies in the United States confined so that I could do as I pleased with them, and all the members of the House of Hohenzollern and its adherents in another enclosure, I would destroy the flies at one fell swoop and then take my time and have my fun out of the damned junkers.

In passing the food control bill Congress has done a pretty nice thing for the farmer by fixing the minimum price he shall receive for his wheat at \$2.00, but it is going to take a firm hand to prevent the speculator from grabbing the supply at that figure and boosting the price of flour higher than it has ever been. It looks as though the only way to get at the matter and do justice to the consumer is for the government to commandeer the entire supply.

CROWDED OFF.

Poor old Carranza and Villa! There is no longer any room for them on the front page. Jose Ynez Salazar, former Villa chief, had to get himself shot in order to get a passing mention. He is reported to have been killed by home guards near Asuncion.

A PROPHECY FULFILLED.

At the beginning of the European war the Courier predicted that the price of wheat would go to \$2.00 per bushel before its close, and in the same article urged Morgan county farmers to sow all the wheat they could. Before the war was three years old wheat was selling for more than \$3.00 per bushel, thus you see our prophecy was more than fulfilled. Week before last Congress passed the food control bill which fixes the minimum price of wheat at \$2.00 per bushel. Thus the farmer is assured, for several years at least, that he will get \$2.00 for every bushel of wheat he has to sell. Looks pretty good does it not? Only a few years ago farmers were clamoring for dollar wheat, saying that if they could get that price they could raise wheat at a profit. Now they can get double that price with a ready sale for ev'ry bushel of their surplus.

There are a great many farmers in Morgan county who took the advice of the Courier and are glad. There are a great many others who will recall the advice with regret because they failed to heed it.

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SCISSORS & PASTE

Good Things Clipped from Our Exchanges with an Occasional Comment By the Editor.

Your Star on The Flag.

Did you know that every star in our United States flag has its own and particular state which represents and that its placement on the square of blue is carefully and definitely regulated by law and executive order?

In 1912, on the 26th day of October, the last executive order concerning the flag was made and it provided for the specific arrangement of the stars. They were to be arranged in six horizontal rows of eight stars each. Starting in the upper left hand corner and placing each row from left to right, the star corresponding to each state is named in the order of the states' ratification of the constitution.

Thus star No. 1 in the upper left hand corner if for Delaware. Star No. 48, in the lower right hand corner, is for Arizona.

The following list will show you at a glance exactly which star is yours.

First row—No. 1, Delaware; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, New Jersey; 4, Georgia; 5, Connecticut; 6, Massachusetts; 7, Maryland; 8, South Carolina.

Second row—No. 9, New Hampshire; 10, Virginia; 11, New York; 12, North Carolina; 13, Rhode Island; 14, Vermont; 15, Kentucky; 16, Tennessee.

Third row—No. 17, Ohio; 18, Louisiana; 19, Indiana; 20, Mississippi; 21, Illinois; 22, Alabama; 23, Maine, 24 Missouri.

Fourth row—No. 25, Arkansas; 26, Michigan; 27, Florida; 28, Texas; 29, Iowa; 30, Wisconsin; 31, California; 32, Minnesota.

Fifth row—No. 33, Oregon; 34, Kansas; 35, West Virginia; 36, Nevada; 37, Nebraska; 38, Colorado; 39, South Dakota; 40, North Dakota.

Sixth row—No. 41, Montana; 42, Washington; 43, Idaho; 44, Wyoming; 45, Utah; 46, Oklahoma; 47, New Mexico; 48, Arizona.

Caustic Comment.

Says the Sandy Bluff Oracle in the Nicholasville News:

"The other day a lady was enthusiastically admonishing the people to be economical in the preparation of food and save everything. It was, theoretically, a beautiful talk and in a measure overflowing with patriotism, but bless your heart, it lost its weight of logic and influence when she finished her talk and stepped into a \$3,000 automobile in charge of a colored chauffeur and hurriedly sped away, enjoying every luxury and comfort the heart could wish."

The Sage thereupon proceeds to moralize on the fact that "those who are loudest in warning the people of waste and extravagance are the very ones who would make the least sacrifice to help feed and clothe unfortunate human beings," ending with the vigorous anathema: "To hell with such patriotism and such a miserable and contemptible spirit of selfishness!" To which in part we say amen. The saying, "How easy it is to view happiness through another person's eyes," is but an inversion of how easy it is to view unhappiness and want philosophically, when surrounded by opulence.

The Sage's comment that the lady would command more respect and her advice have more force if she sold her \$3,000 automobile and discharged her chauffeur, giving the proceeds to the cause, or at least buy liberty bonds with them, before she undertakes to advise others to save and sacrifice, is well taken.—Wilmot Enterprise.

Resistance to the Draft.

Press reports and other advices received indicate that in one or two widely separated districts, individuals, misinformed as to the purpose of the law and misguided as to its results, are threatening forcible resistance to the draft.

There is nothing to resist at this stage in the execution of the

law. All male persons between the ages of 21 and 30, inclusive, have been enrolled for military service. A preliminary call has gone forth to some such persons but the immediate and actual object of this call is merely to provide an opportunity for such persons, or some one else in respect of them to present to the Government reasons why they should not be finally ordered to report for military duty. If such persons do not appear and present these reasons, they have simply neglected to take advantage of an opportunity that was offered solely for their benefit. The failure of persons to take advantage of this opportunity does not interfere with the raising of the Army, and interests the Government only as punishable crime of omission. If they do not desire to make any such claims or, if for any other reason they fail to appear, their names are automatically posted as having been called and not exempted or discharged.

Automatically also, they are inducted into the military service and made subject to military law. Failure to appear merely hastens this automatic process.

When the time allowed for making these claims has elapsed, these persons will be enrolled as in the military service. They will then be ordered to appear as soldiers. From this point on, they will be under the swift and summary of courts-martial. Failure to report for military duty when ordered to do so constitutes desertion. Desertion in time of war is a capital offence. Deserters may be apprehended by either civil or military authority and, after the mandate of the Federal Government has gone forth, the whole strength of the military arm of the Government is available to apprehend deserters, if it is necessary to use such force.

Demonstrations against local boards are simply futile strokes in the air. All the records necessary to hold such persons are already on file at State headquarters and at the National Capital, and since local boards have no occasion to do anything but simply offer an inducement opportunity to registered persons, there is no field for resistance. If resistance is attempted later when the army seeks to apprehend deserters it will instantly encounter troops of the Federal Government. Extract from the rulings of Provost Marshal General E. H. Crowder.

Speculation.

Moses kept a second hand clothes shop, and on leaving it in charge of his son Ike during the dinner hour imparted to him the fact that on the price ticket one dot represented one dollar. Two dots two dollars, and so on.

Returning, Moses inquired of his son:

"Haf you had any customers, Ike—vat?"

"Yes, Fader, I have sold de grey coat and vest for eight dollars."

"Well, vell, now, you did good business, for it was only five dollars."

"No, Fader, I kept the ticket; see, it has eight little dots here."

The old Jew scratched his head, and smilingly remarked:

"Jubilee! Jerusalem! I will never kill another fly."

Ex.—

Lice Powder Easily Made.

"Don't let the mites and lice eat up the profits of your flock when a few cents' worth of homemade lice powder will free all fowls," says M. C. Kilpatrick, poultry expert of the agricultural college extension service, Ohio State University.

An effective homemade lice powder is made as follows: Place two and one-half pounds of plaster of Paris in a pan. Then stir in three-fourths pint of gasoline and one-fourth pint of cresol or 95 per cent crude carbolic acid until a crumbly powder is formed.

Dust the fowls by sifting the powder in the feathers, between the legs, under the wing and along the back.—Ex.

The country town banker or merchant who can not see that the surest way to promote that of the farmers about his place, is a man whose range of vision is coterminous with the end of his own nose.

LAST INDIAN SLAVE DEAD

Scrickulash Pete Had Lived for Many Years Among White People in State of Washington.

At Hoquiam, Wash., Scrickulash Pete, believed to be the oldest man in the Northwest and the last of the Grays Harbor Indian slaves, has just died at the age of one hundred and ten years.

Another of the slaves, John Kettle, died recently at the age of one hundred and five, and with the passing of Pete they have all now gone to the happy hunting grounds, the New York Sun states.

The old Indian, better known as Humptulips Pete from the fact that for more than thirty years he had lived in the Humptulips valley, was a resident of Grays Harbor for 75 years, or since 1840, when he came with a war party of Indians from the Columbia river to attack the harbor Indians.

The invaders, a large band, came into the harbor in canoes and landed at James Rock, about six miles west of Hoquiam. There they camped for the night, pulling their canoes high up on the beach to be out of reach of the tide.

During the night the Indians of the harbor attacked the invaders and the last big Indian battle of the Grays Harbor district was fought there.

Most of the invaders were either killed or captured, only a few escaped. The captives were made prisoners, and among their number were the two Indians known after the white men came as Humptulips Pete and John Kettle.

Both were freed by the Governor Stevens treaty with the Grays Harbor Indians.

"The Home of Good Goods."

My goods are selected with the idea paramount of giving the best values for the least money possible.

Staple and Fancy Groceries

Fruits, Candies and Nuts

A Complete Line of Gents' Furnishings
Made-to-order Tailoring.

SANITARY SODA FOUNTAIN

Hot Drinks and Cold Drinks in Season.

My Prices are as Low as Best Quality will Permit, and I appreciate your trade.

D. R. KEETON

We will pay Your 1918 County AND State Taxes

On what Money you have on deposit in this Bank Sept. 1, 1917.

Under the new State Tax Laws the Banks are given the right to charge the taxes to the accounts, but in our appreciation of your business, we will pay the tax.

On money you have not in bank the law requires you to list it with the assessor and you will be required to pay taxes on this money not in bank at the regular tax rate.

Deposit what money you have in this Bank before Sept. 1 and we will pay the taxes.

COMMERCIAL BANK,

West Liberty, Ky.

Capital Stock and Surplus \$20,000

S. R. COLLIER, President. EDGAR COCHRIHAM, Ass't Cashier.
W. M. GARDNER, Vice-Pres. T. J. ELAM, Director.
W. D. ARCHIBALD, Cashier.

Store Department

Kentucky Block Cannel Coal Co.

CANNEL CITY, KY.

Will be pleased to supply merchants with Flour, Salt, Oil, Mill Feed, Blasting Powder, Etc.

We have just received a complete and attractive line of Ladies and Misses Winter Coats, Rugs, Carpets, Linoleums, etc.

We have the best FARM WAGON to be had.

Give us a call.

JOE F. REID, Manager.

Advertising in the Courier brings good results.

The Sore Head in History.

The sore head has not been fully appreciated by students of human affairs. It even exceeds the love of gain in goading men to action, and it has helped greatly in the elevation of Prussia.

At the end of the Napoleonic struggle the governing group in Prussia sat down and reasoned with itself somewhat after this fashion: Some day we must defeat France, and thus clear our good name and settle old scores. To do this we must have an army of strong, efficient men, with plenty of supplies. To get these things we must educate every boy so that he can utilize his powers to the utmost; we must promote science to get industry, and then promote industry to get the supplies. There is the key to the last hundreds years of Prussian history.—J. Russell Smith in Century.

Durable.

The admiration which Bob felt for his aunt Margaret included all her attributes. "I don't care much for plain teeth like mine, Aunt Margaret," said Bob, one day, after a long silence, during which he had watched her in laughing conversation with his mother. "I wish I had some coppered ones like yours."—Youth's Companion.

Hubby (at breakfast)—I've got a bad head this morning. Wife—I'm sorry, dear. I do hope you'll be able to shake off.—Boston Transcript.

Winchester Bank,

WINCHESTER, KY

Capital \$100,000

Surplus and Profits 210,000

Deposits Dec. 30, 1916 750,000

N. H. WITHERSPOON, PRESIDENT,
W. R. SPHR, CASHIER.

3% Interest on Time Deposits.

We solicit your business, promising prompt and courteous service.

JAS. M. ELAM,
JEWELER,
WEST LIBERTY, KY

Blank deeds for sale 5 cents.

Are Your Meadows and Pastures Weedy?

Farmers generally raise an inexcusable number of weeds in their pastures and meadows. Traveling through the country one cannot be struck by the number of clover fields white with the blossoms of "white-top" instead of red with the blossoms of clover. Timothy and redtop meadows often offer better prospects for the botanical collector than for the hay maker. Pastures in which useless weeds outnumber the useful grass plants are so common as to attract attention.

These conditions are rather worse than usual this year in some sections, but they are too general in any year. Few farmers take the proper care of their meadows. Fewer still give their pastures decent treatment. The results are small yields of poor quality hay and scanty returns from the pasture fields.

It is not easy to keep all the weeds out of the meadows and pastures, but it is selom necessary to let them grow in the large numbers we so often see. The weed in the meadows or pastures may be just as harmful as the weed in the cornfield. Farmers must learn to keep the new ones out and get rid of the ones they have.

Lots of these weeds are sown when the farmer thinks he is sowing grass or clover. Lots of them come in the vacant spaces left by insufficient seeding. Lots of them get to the fields from neglected fence rows and uncultivated lands. Lots of them are on the ground when grass is sown just because the proper preparation was not given the soil.

Often the only way to get rid of the weeds in a pasture or meadow is to plow it up. In many cases the judicious use of the mowing machine will do much. Lime, manure or fertilizer will help the grass crowd them out many times. The mattock and the brier scythe visit most pastures and many meadows too infrequently. Better regulated grazing and the use of more sheep and goats would do much for many farmers.

It is unprofitable to devote the richest land on the farm to the growing of ironweed or white-top, unprofitable to make the grazing animal hunt around half a dozen plants of buckhorn or clumps of daisies to find one bunch of grass. Better care of the pastures and meadows is a crying need.—Southern Agriculturist.

With many poultrymen the use of blue ointment as a remedy for lice is replacing the use of lice powder and liquid lice killers.

When lice powder is used, the dusting must very thorough; as the descendants of any louse that escapes will soon reinfect the hen. With lice powders at least two dustings must be made ten days apart.

On the other hand, when blue ointment is used, but one application will keep the fowl free of lice for an entire season. The Ointment is applied by rubbing a small pellet into the feathers around the vent, as all lice on the fowl must make frequent visits to this portion of the hen in order to obtain moisture.—Ex.

Looking Ahead.

My little niece had been made happy by being asked to be a ring bearer at a friend's wedding. A few evenings later we noticed her looking with a speculative eye at her older sister and the young man who was calling, and then she announced with a pleased expression: "I expect he will maybe ask me to be in his program, too."—Chicago Tribune.

Dante's Claim Rejected.

"What was that tenderfoot tryin' to sell you?" asked Bronco Bob. "Dante's Inferno," replied Three Finger Sam. "I told him I didn't see how Dante had any business stakin' a claim on what Crimson Gulch was liable to produce gratis and abundant any minute."—Washington Star.

That Little Word "If."

Husband (testily)—"Oh, if—if—if! You remind me of what the fellow who got lost in the woods said to his companion." Wife—"Well, what did he say?" Husband—"He said: 'Now, if we had some ham we'd have some ham and eggs, if we had some eggs.'"—Boston Transcript.

Let us do that next job of yours. We'll do it right.

CHANGE OF POLICY

Owing to the success of our Low-Price-for-Cash Sale, we have decided to put our entire business on a cash basis—

- Because it will eliminate all bad accounts;
- It will save complex bookkeeping, thereby cutting expenses.
- We can, by selling for cash, save the discount the wholesale houses allow for cash payments.
- If one of the management is called to the army it will leave the business in better shape.
- It will enable us to make closer prices, thereby giving the advantage of our change of policy to our customers.

Continuing our policy and subject to change without notice, we will make the following prices:

GROCERIES

No. 6 C sugar, per lb, \$0.10
Granulated sugar, per lb, .11
Perfection flour, per bag, 1.80
Magnolia flour, per bag, 1.70
Aurkbeck coffee, per lb, .22½

SHOES

Men's black tennis, per pr, \$.60
Misses and children's tennis shoes, white and black, at cost. All-leather oxfords at specially low prices. Good time now to buy winter shoes. We can save you 25 per cent.

FARMING TOOLS

We carry a full line of farming tools, also the best farm wagon made.



DRY GOODS

All-wool tan serge, per yd \$0.98
Ten-cent lawns .08
Paisley silk, per yd .39
Crepe de Chine, per yd, .98
9-4 sheeting, per yd, .35
Apron ginghams, per yd, .10

HATS

All men's silk and straw hats at cost. Women's straw hats and sailors one-half regular price.

BUILDING BRICK

We can supply the trade with any quantity good building brick at \$15.00 per 1,000.

CLOTHING

Fall and Winter stock the best.

Thanking our customers for their past business and soliciting a still larger share under our new policy, we are

Very cordially,

E. HENRY & SON,
INDEX, KY.

HOW SHALL WE PAY FOR THE WAR?

A Constructive Criticism on the House Revenue Bill.

LOANS BETTER THAN TAXES

Five Reasons Why Excessive Taxes at the Outset of War Are Disadvantageous—Great Britain Example Worthy of Emulation—How the Taxes Should Be Apportioned.

By EDWIN R. A. SELIGMAN, McKivick Professor of Political Economy, Columbia University.

On May 23, 1917, the House of Representatives passed an act "to provide revenue to defray war expenses and for other purposes." In the original bill as presented by the Committee of Ways and Means, the additional revenue to be derived was estimated at \$1,810,420,000. The amendment to the income tax, which was tacked on to the bill during the discussion in the House, was expected to yield another \$40,000,000 or \$50,000,000.

In discussing the House bill, two problems arise:

How much should be raised by taxation?

In what manner should this sum be raised?

I. How Much Should Be Raised by Taxation?

How was the figure of \$1,800,000,000 arrived at? The answer is simple. When the Secretary of the Treasury came to estimate the additional war expenses for the year 1917-18, he calculated that they would amount to some \$6,500,000, of which \$3,000,000,000 was to be allotted to the allies, and \$3,000,000 was to be utilized for the domestic purposes. Thinking that it would be a fair proposition to divide this latter sum between loans and taxes, he concluded that the amount to be raised by taxes was \$1,800,000,000.

There are two extreme theories, each of which may be dismissed with scant courtesy. The one is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by loans, and the other is that all war expenditures should be defrayed by taxes. Each theory is untenable.

It is indeed true that the burdens of the war should be borne by the present rather than the future generation; but this does not mean that they should be borne by this year's taxation.

Meeting all war expenses by taxation means the taxpayers in one or two years bear the burden of benefits that ought to be distributed at least over a decade within the same generation.

In the second place, when expenditures approach the gigantic sums of present-day warfare, the tax-only pol-

icy would require more than the total of social income. Were this absolutely necessary, the ensuing havoc in the economic life of the community would have to be endured. But where the disasters are so great and at the same time so unnecessary, the tax-only policy may be declared impracticable.

Secretary McAdoo had the right instinct and highly commendable courage in deciding that a substantial portion, at least, of the revenues should be derived from taxation. But when he hit upon the plan of 50-50 per cent, that is, of raising one-half of all domestic war expenditures by taxes, the question arises whether he did not go too far.

The relative proportion of loans to taxes is after all a purely business proposition. Not to rely to a large extent on loans at the outset of a war is a mistake.

Disadvantages of Excessive Taxes. The disadvantages of excessive taxes at the outset of the war are as follows:

(1) Excessive taxes on consumption will cause popular resentment.

(2) Excessive taxes on industry will disarrange business, damp enthusiasm and restrict the spirit of enterprise at the very time when the opposite is needed.

(3) Excessive taxes on incomes will defeat the surplus available for investments and interfere with the placing of the enormous loans which will be necessary in any event.

(4) Excessive taxes on wealth will cause a serious diminution of the incomes which are at present largely drawn upon for the support of educational and philanthropic enterprises.

Moreover, these sources of support would be dried up precisely at the time when the need would be greatest.

(5) Excessive taxation at the outset of the war will reduce the elasticity available for the increasing demands that are soon to come.

Great Britain's Policy. Take Great Britain as an example. During the first year of the war she increased taxes only slightly, in order to keep industries going at top notch. During the second year she raised by new taxes only 9 per cent, of her war expenditures. During the third year she levied by additional taxes (over and above the pre-war level) only slightly more than 17 per cent, of her war expenses.

If we should attempt to do as much in the first year of the war as Great Britain did in the third year it would suffice to raise by taxation \$1,250,000,000. If, in order to be absolutely on the safe side, it seemed advisable to increase the sum to \$1,500,000,000, this should, in our opinion, be the maximum.

In considering the apportionment of the war burden of taxes in war times certain scientific principles are definitely established:

(1) It pursues an erroneous principle in imposing retroactive taxes.

(2) It selects an unjust and unworkable criterion for the excess-profits tax.

(3) It proceeds to an unheard-of height in the income tax.

(4) It imposes unwarranted burdens upon the consumption of the community.

(5) It is calculated to throw business into confusion by levying taxes on gross receipts instead of upon commodities.

(6) It fails to make a proper use of stamp taxes.

(7) It follows an unscientific system in its flat rate on imports.

(8) It includes a multiplicity of petty and unscientific taxes, the various

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Correspondence

DINGUS.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Ferguson, of Owingsville, visited relatives here last week.

A. L. Gillum and B. K. Williams went to Ohio to work last Friday.

Williams creek school opened Monday with Oscar Pelfrey, principal and Mrs. J. E. Ferguson, assistant.

J. E. Williams, of Sublett, is visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Hamilton, of Elamton, took dinner with R. H. Ferguson Sunday.

Elder W. P. Halsey, of Demund, preached four sermons here, beginning on Friday night. A large crowd was present Sunday and his remarks were well received.

Silvester Conley and wife visited relatives at Crockett Saturday night.

Rebby Bolen, son of Isaac Bolen, was thrown from a mule as he was riding it to mill. His feet caught in the stirrups and he was dragged about 200 yards, bruising him so badly that he died two days later.

Ed Day, of West Liberty, is drilling a well for Pierce Williams. He may receive a contract to drill a well at the new school house.

Elder W. V. Smith, of Ophir, was nominated for Justice of the Peace by nearly 100 majority. We hear but little objections in the Democratic ranks and predict a large majority for him in November.

SLAB.

CANÉY.

Mrs. Keyser Day, of Winchester, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dykes.

Mrs. Millard Watson is ill with typhoid at the home of her parents.

Mrs. Monroe Bently is recovering from an attack of typhoid.

Edward Taulbee was the guest of Miss Maxima Whitt Sunday.

Mrs. Gardner Patrick has just returned from Winchester where she has been visiting her parents for the past two weeks.

The camp meeting at the Tabernacle will begin August 30.

Green Elam and Curtis Lykins, of Stacy Fork, were here Saturday.

Dorsa Lykins left Tuesday for Paris to visit his sister, Mrs. George Wheeler.

PRIMROSE.

MALONE.

(Crowded out last week).

John Collins, of Magoffin county, visited his sister, Mrs. El Lykins recently.

W. J. Whiteaker bought the Stephen Wills tract of land near Malone; consideration \$350.

Kirby Williams, of Gilmore creek Wolfe county, visited friends at Malone last week.

Earnest Congleton, of Chav es, visited John F. Wells this week.

J. F. Nickell and J. T. Debord went to Mt. Sterling with a nice bunch of young cattle.

D. B. Havens, Ab Jones, Stanley Steele, C. C. McGuire and Sam Brown have gone to points on the L. & N. railroad to work.

F. P. Williams, who had an attack of something like cholera morbus, is some better.

Edgar McGuire, a corporal in the National Guard was at home on a 24-hour furlough.

Mrs. Cynthia A. Havens, Mrs. Susan McGuire and John D. McGuire visited at Caney and Cannel City from Friday till Monday.

Miss Hazel Cottle, one of the Courier Crew, was a guest of Misses Wannie and Dell Williams recently. Miss Hazel said she had accepted a position at Jackson. Ye scribe, together with the entire Courier family, wish Miss Hazel a profitable exchange.

Malone—this week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Steele made a trip to Jackson, recently, where Mrs. Steele had her eyes examined by specialist.

Kelly Johnson and Miss Edna Frisby were quietly married last Saturday at the home of the bride's father, Jas. P. Frisby.

Charley Holiday has accepted a position with the Fit Good Rain Coat Co., of New York, and will be out on the road soon.

The following were the guests

of Mrs. Belle Wells and family one day last week: Miss Alice Caskey, of West Liberty, Mrs. Ida Elam and two daughters, Misses Alice and Isabelle, of Wilmore, and Mrs. Mattie Davis and two daughters, Misses Bernice and Clarice.

Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Lykins, who have been visiting friends at Middletown, O., have returned home.

Rev. Barnes Castle, of Malone, has just closed a series of meetings at the Reed school house on White Oak. He reports five conversions and three renewals.

RAMBLER.

Local and Personal.

Mr. and Mrs. Foster Rogers and little daughter Charlotte Owings of Mt. Sterling are taking their vacation at the Commercial Inn.

J. H. Wells, of Wellington, was in town on business Wednesday and paid the courier office a pleasant call.

S. J. Music, of Grassy Creek, was in town on business Saturday.

Jas. V. Henry, of Florence was in town Saturday on business.

T. H. McClure, of Pomp Transacted business in town Saturday.

W. H. Gross, was here on business last week.

John W. Hazelrig, of Mt. Sterling, is visiting relatives here this week.

Henry Clay Cox recently purchased the E. B. Wells property on the hill just west of town.

The property consists of about 14 acres of fine land, a good dwelling, all necessary out buildings and one of the best orchards in the county. The price paid was \$1500.00.

Harlan Ferguson, of Greear, was a business caller at our office while in town Saturday.

Roger Babson, statistician, has been making a study of the mortality figures of the European war. As a result of his investigations he says that only one in sixteen are killed in battle.

These figures are taken for the entire period of the war up to the beginning of the fourth year. It must be remembered that the mortality list is not nearly so great at present as it was during the first two years of the war when such battles as the Marne, Ypres and Verdun were fought.

The allied armies are now conserving man power with the result, according to Babson, that at present probably not more than one in thirty are killed in battle.

Mr. Babson further says that, thanks to modern sanitation, the death rate from disease is no greater among soldiers than civilians. He further says that the chances of losing an arm or a leg or of becoming permanently disabled are only about one in five hundred.

Mr. Babson is a noted statistician and the figures given out by him can be taken as approximately correct.

S. J. Music, of Grassy Creek, was in town Saturday on business.

The new switchboard for the Grassy Telephone Co., has been installed at the home of G. W. Stacy.

Rev. and Mrs. Jas. B. Kendall and Mrs. Lizzie Neal, of Wilmore, and Dr. Jas. Neal, of Oklahoma City, Okla., are visiting Rev. Kendall and Mrs. Neal's father, John A. Kendall, and other relatives in town and county.

Louis Phipps left Sunday for Louisville where he has a job with the engineers at the army cantonment.

Born, on the 20th inst., to Mrs. Grace Davis, a fine girl.

The funeral of Henry L. Cottle will be preached at South Fork Baptist Church, near Malone, by Eld. J. H. Cottle and others on the second Sunday in September.

H. C. Fredrick, of Florence, was in town on business Friday, and subscribed for the Courier while here.

Jesse Gevedon, of Panama, was a welcome visitor at our office one day last week.

Dr. A. P. Gullet will be at Lexington August 27, 28, 29, 30 to do dental work.

Nickell-Wells.

The wedding of Mr. Miles Edgar Nickell to Miss Edna Wells was solemnized at 4 o'clock, p.m. Wednesday, August 15, 1817, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. Frank Wells, on Wells hill just west of town, Eld. L. A. Lykins officiating.

The groom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Asa M. Nickell, of near town and is a young man of good character and industrious habits.

The bride is the daughter of Mr. Frank Wells and is a young lady of sweet disposition and splendid Christian character. Her mother died when she was only a child and for several years she had the care and responsibility of a family of younger children.

The happy couple left Thursday morning for Columbus, O., where Mr. Nickell has employment at a good salary and where, for the present, they will make their home.

The best wishes of the Courier and a host of friends accompanies them.

A Collection.

Last week we gave an account of the organization of a local chapter of the Red Cross, part of which was incorrect. The name of the local organization is "Morgan County Chapter."

The organization is permanent instead of temporary, and the officers are: W. M. Gardner, chairman; Mrs. H. M. Cox, vice-chairman; Evert Mathis, secretary; D. R. Keeton, treasurer.

New members are being added daily, in fact nearly everybody to whom the object of the Red Cross is explained become members except the extremely narrow. Some of the "little" ones who are abundantly able have pointedly refused to contribute.

Sixteen to One.

Roger Babson, statistician, has been making a study of the mortality figures of the European war. As a result of his investigations he says that only one in sixteen are killed in battle.

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Dr. A. P. Gullet will be at Lexington August 27, 28, 29, 30 to do dental work.

Obvious.

"Tommy why were you late to school this morning?" asked the teacher.

"Our printing is the kind that gives 'class' to its users."

An Announcement.

The West Liberty Graded and High School will open its ninth annual session on Monday, Aug. 27th., at 8 p. m. There is every reason to believe that we are facing a most successful year's work. While it is true that several changes have been made in our corps of teachers whereby we have lost some highly efficient workers, yet their places have been filled with such talent as we believe will insure the same high standard of achievement as prevailed last year. Miss Carrie Blair will assist in the high school department; Mr. Willie Elam will have charge of the grammar grades; Mrs. Charles Turner is to teach the primary grades, and Mrs. Katherine Daniel is to be our instructor in music. We

shall also have a new teacher of expression, but a definite choice has not yet been made by our board of trustees. Thus it is seen that the principal and the teacher in the intermediate department are to be the only souvenirs of last year's faculty.

The public is kindly requested not to overlook the fact that the opening exercises are to be held at night, rather than in the forenoon as has been the custom heretofore. We do this in order that a greater number of parents and friends of the school may have an opportunity to be present than would be the case if we should have the exercises in the morning. We are endeavoring to arrange a program that will interest and entertain the audience that we hope to have. Let all who feel any concern for the progress of our school and the development of their children make an effort to encourage us with their presence on this occasion.

C. W. CRAFT.

Elected Principal.

Kelly B. Wheeler has been elected Principal of the Graded and High School at Bethelhale, Ky. He left last week for his new field and the Courier wishes to commend him to the people of that section as a model young man with ample education and experience to conduct a school of which the patrons will be proud.

Free Recital.

The music class of Miss Kathleen Phipps will give a recital at the West Liberty Theatre Friday night, August 24. There will be no admission charges and the public is cordially invited.

Rossville, Kas., Aug. 15, 1917.

H. G. Cottle,
West Liberty, Ky.

Dear Sir:

I am inclosing 25 cents. Please send me your paper for three months. We may not stay here long, so I will subscribe for a short period. Very truly,

EVERETT PELFREY.

"What we think about advice," says Uncle Hayfork, "depends on which way it's goin'." It looks like valuable stuff when it's travelin' towards somebody else, but like it's mighty cheap and ornery when it's headed our way." —Southern Agriculturist.

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OPENED EYES

By LESLIE FORD.

"Just look at Ben Todd, the station agent, going back to the depot the near way," Mrs. Perkins called to her daughter. "I'll bet he and Mabel have quarreled about that whipper-snapper Charlie Wilkes, for she was out automobileing with that fellow yesterday, and they passed the depot three times, as if they were just determined Ben should see them."

Mrs. Perkins jumped to conclusions with the skill of a practiced gossip, but in this case she had reached the right conclusion, for Ben and Mabel had quarreled the night before he went to make his usual Sunday evening call.

Ben had tried to avoid mentioning Charlie Wilkes, the dapper young man, who, while on a vacation visit to Marshville, had been paying Mabel so much attention that all the town was wondering how much longer Ben would stand it without "putting his foot down." As Ben and Mabel sat on the front porch there was a stifling sense of impending storm. Conversation moved haltingly. Eight o'clock came and passed, and from over the hill came the faint sounds of the church organ.

"Are we going to the union song service tonight?" asked Ben.

"What for?" retorted Mabel. "To listen to Mamie Cobb try to outsing Elsie Martin?"

"Seemed like you enjoyed the church social Thursday night; that is, it looked that way to an outsider like me." Thus Ben touched off the spark that exploded his intention to avoid the one subject of which they were both thinking.

"Yes I did, and that because I was with a live wire," snapped Mabel. "If a few people like that lived in Marshville there'd be something to enjoy all the time."

Ben took his hat from the end of the porch seat.